361 *177 more remote settlements, was somewhat checked by these markets for local commodities and temporary employment. In order to make use of the government programs and services and yet escape the diminished hunting and gathering opportunities, a pattern of dual residence appears to be emerging with the complete centralization of the Carib population around Baramita Air Strip.

Demographic Features

162 Attending these changes in settlement pattern are changes in population size and age structure. The Upper Barama River Caribs have not been an isolated reproductive population. Although both males and females have left the population, only males have joined it. Thus, for the time period under consideration, the reproductive potential of the females remaining in the population has been realised within the Upper Barama River area. Although the current population does not represent the total reproductive experience of the 1932-33 population, it can serve to give insight into the nature of the increase in population size.

121 *16 It has been noted that the size of human populations is regulated by cultural practices (Loriner 1954; Nag 1962) as well as physiological factors (Stott 1962). The present analysis addresses variations in the size of one population adapting to changing environmental conditions. This approach does not lack precedence (Wagley *177 1951; Hinshaw, Pyeatt, Habicht 1972). However, in this case data 162 from different time periods are available on a single, relatively small population. The change in size from about 200 to 551 can be